FIT-THE ROUTE. The steamer Polaris, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, will sail in about ten days on one of those expeditions about which so much of strange mystery clusters, and which have already cost se many valuable lives-vis., on a voyage to the North Pole. In spite of the uniform failures of so many predecessors, Capt. Hall looks forward with the greatest to solving the problem before him, and is denined to do all that modern ingenuity, taught by past experience, can do to complete the map of the Arc-

The Polaris, formerly the Periwinkle, is a trim vessel of about 400 tuns measurement. Her sides have been creatly strengthened, and her bows are sheathed with iron and terminate in a sharp iron prow, with which to cut through the ice. Her engine is very powerful and occupies very little space. One of the two boilers is arranged to use whale oil for fuel. The vessel is heated by steam. The Polaris has also the rigging of a fore-topsail schooner, and can depend on her canvas, if necessary. A new life-preserving buoy, placed at the stern, can be lowered by toucking a spring in the pilot-house, and an e etric light on the buoy will render it conspicuous en the darkest night. THE EXPLORERS.

Capt. Hall is a native of Cincinnati, where he was for some time a journalist.\* In 1860 he sailed in search of Sir John Franklin, getting up an expedition by his own exertions and through the liberality of private citizens. Objection has been raised to his commanding the present expe dition because he is not a man of thorough scientific training and liberal education, and it cannot be denied that the expedition is not strong in its corps of scientific men. Yet Capt. Hall is in many respects admirably suited for the task before him. He has been thrice a resident of the polar regions, once for two years and three months, and once for over five years. He is thoroughly acquainted with the known regions of the North, and pre-pared to guard against the trials before him. He is, too, a thorough navigator, and has applied his leisure time of late years to the study of the sciences, so that, while not professing to be capable of sustaining all the demands upon the voyager into unknown regions, he is, as a cap-

tain, far superior to those generally called to his place. In those of his assistants engaged he has the most perfect confidence, and only regrets that other men, recognized devotees to science, have not come forward for the passage which has awaited their asking.

ef of the scientific corps is Dr. Emil Bessells, a member of the late Prussian Polar expedition. He is a graduate of the University of Heldelberg, and is recom-mended by Dr. Peterman and Prof. Agassiz. The apcontinent of an astronomer has rested with Prof. S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Hilyard of the Coast Survey, and they have decided on a young graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., now attached to the Coast Survey. His name is not yet an nounced. The meteorologist is Sergeant Meyer of the Signal Corps, who has been stationed at St. Louis.

The first mate of the vessel is Mr. Hubbard C. Chester of Neank, Conn. He has had twelve years' experience in Arctic life. The second mate is Mr. Wm. Morton of the Kane expedition, the discoverer of the Open Polar Sea. The sailing-master is Capt. O. S. Buddington of Connecticut, who has been an Arctic navigator for 22 years. Besides these are two engineers, Emil Schuman and John Wilson, a cook, a steward, a blacksmith, a carpenter, 12 scamen, and Joe and Hannah, the Esqui

Capt. Hall will depend both on boats and sledges when the ice region is reached. His canvas boats have been already described. They weigh 250 pounds each, and easily carry 20 men. The framework is of hickory and ash, over which, when used, is stretched a covering of canvas made water-proof. These boats can be taken apart and folded by two men in eight minutes. On the see the boat is folded and carried on the sledge. When water is reached the boat receives the sledge and its contents. One of Dr. Kane's old sledges is on board, but

The officers' cabin is neatly fitted up. The berths are hung with lilae rep curtains. A parlor organ, blackwalnut table and chairs are the principal furniture. The captain's cabin is in the center of the ship. When in Winter quarters the whole upper deck will be inclosed, and the entire ship fitted up as a fortress against the cold. THE ROUTE.

Leaving this port in eight or ten days, he will touch at Newfoundland to obtain part of his dogs, and will steer thence to Disco. Greenland, where he will establish a rendezvens. From here he proposes to sail du west to Jones's Cound, through which he will attempt to pass north to the Pole. Should be find this impracticable be will choose a more easterly course, but avoiding as a wintering place any harbor facing the north, as the drift ice, moving south, presses into such harbors, and, as in the case of Kane, makes exit impossible.

Capt. Hall hopes to reach latitude 80° or 81° before

going into Winter quarters. Dr. Kane reached only 79°.
During the Winter the men will be training themselves for an Arctic life, and early in April the sledge journey will begin. The Captain wishes to acclimate his men thoroughly, believing that the failure of most previous expeditions and the loss of many lives have occurred from a dependence on provisions taken from home rather than on the natural products of the land in which they travel. Raw meat and oil are necessary to an Arctic life, and it is believed that a thorough training will render the crew as capable of enduring the Arctic cold as are the native Esquimaux. A storeship will accompany the Polaris to Disco. As the expedition expects to remain north at least five years, if its objects are not sooner accomplished, it may be necessary to return to Disco and take a new departure. The principal article of food taken from home is the permican, a preparation of dried fresh meat, which combines more nutriment in a smaller space than any other known preparation. This will be depended on largely in the

An Arctle expedition of to-day sails forth under very different circumstances from those under which the earlier ones were formed. Futile as all previous expe-ditions have been in solving the great question of the Polar seacoast, each one has brought back a fuller chart and a larger experience to bequeath to its successor. The marrative of Kane, in itself, is a guide-book to the frozen regions, and the men who now sail up to these chill domains have not only the good wishes of the century, but all its experiences, added to their ewn, to assist them. Of the great obstacles to be overcome, the intense cold is one of the most serious. Capt. Parry found a temperature of 80° below zero on the 15th of February, 1819, at Melville Island, and Capt. Back noted a temperature of 70°. In our damp climate such cold would be at once destructive of In those northern regions, however, the dry air mitigates its effects. Sir John Richardson, in his last journey, could go from his sitting-room to the magnetic observatory without putting on an overcoat, although assing from a temperature of 50° to -50°. Capt. Hall's aledge journey will be his greatest trial. With no warm ship to shield him, not even a forest to break the force of the cutting winds, he must journey over the barren ice wastes at the mercy of the elements.

Another question of importance is to be solved. In what condition will be find the Polar Sea ! Will it be a sheet of solid ice, a mass of moving ice, or an open ocean ! Here, of course, the question of Arctic temperature somes in. If the Arctic Winter is so intensely cold, is not the Summer proportionately so ! Certainly not. The long Winter, whose sunless days grow so chill, is followed by the long six months of uninterrupted sunlight, with no cold nights to absorb the heat of the intervening day. The thermometer rises to 112° at Fort Yukon, Alaska, and to 1020 in portions of Upper Canada. On the 2sth of June, 1879, the thermome-ter in Havana and Mobile marked 80°; at New-Orleans, 84; at New-York, 94°. No further evidence is necessary to show that the popular idea of an increased cold with an increased latitude does not in Summer hold good. Other causes, however, tend to warm the Polar Sea. The immense drainage of the continental rivers sends warm streams into its basin. Prof.

A. Keith Johnston says:

"In the cold Arctic regions the excess of precipitation over evaporation is greater than in the warmer zones, and this excess is derived from the humid south-west winds which forever invade their border. But throughout a large portion of the year the precipitation does not flow off, but remains frozen on the surface, until the Summer sets the whole mass free; then, augmented by the Summer rains, the entire accumulation pours off during a few weeks into a Polar sea. Draining a surface larger than that of the whole sea itself, these Arctic rivers are really the prime movers of that great ocean-current which every Summer drifts the polar ice southward down the coast of Greenland, down the west side of Baffin's Bay, and eastward against the Parry Islands." "Paradoxical as it may seem," says Prof. Masry, "it must be evident that Capt. Hall proposes to encounter unparalleled severities of the Boreal climate on the one hand, and on the other that he is in danger in his Summer movements of reaching open water, or a sea filled with floating ice, long before he capt attain the Pole."

Finally, Capt. Hall's success in reaching the pole A. Keith Johnston says:

Pinally, Capt. Hall's success in reaching the pole way depend on the truth or falsity of the "thermometric Bilas Bent, flag officer of Commodore Perry in the Japan
Expedition, is that the sulf stream of the Atlantic and ; alon, August 1. paleway" theory. This theory, as advanced by Capt.

the Japan stream of the Pacific move into the Polar basin with their warm streams, thus opening a navigable way to the Pole. This theory is, with more or less warmth, advocated by Pref. T. B. Maury, A. Keith Johnston, and Dr. Augustus Peterman, and has been at-tacked by the Hon. Chas. P. Daly. "If," says Prof. Maury, "the theory of this thermometric gateway holds good, there can be but one possible hope of Captain Hall's reaching the goal of his ambition at the most northerly extremity of the globe. That sole hope lies in the possibility of finding Ellesmere Land to be projected geographically all the way to the Pole. If this should be the case, it may yet be that Capt. Hall will set foot upon the Pole Itself, and fulfillfall the expectations of science and cosmographical ambition."

FORMER DISCOVERERS AND THEIR FATE. While discovery has been longest baffled in the North, it there gained its first victory in America, for the sea kings of Norway had landed on American shores before the days of Columbus. In the year 1000, a Norwegian, with a crew of Icelanders, landed on the coast of Massachusetts, which they called Vinland. Iceland's colonies, however, perished and her prosperity ceased, and the records of her discovery were lost. In 1389, the Zeul, two Venetians, penetrated to the Northern regions, but without material result. The Cabots, however, were the first Northern paylesters with a fixed nursues in View viz. the The Cabots, however, were the first Northern navigators with a fixed purpose in view, viz.: the discovery of the North-West Passage. They penetrated to 67° 30′ North in 1497. Sir Hugh Willoughby, who was sent by the Museovy Company, in 1563, to find a north-east passage to India, was frozen to death with his crew at the mouth of the Arzina, in Lapland, James Froblisher, who journeyed north three times, in 1576–78, discovered Froblisher Strait, and the entrance to Hudson's Bay. In 1578, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a firm believer in a north-west passage, had a series of adventures in endeavoring to solve the problem. Then, in 1853–78, Davis made his voyages, discovering the Strait which bears his name. Who Barentz, the Dutch navigator, made three voyages in 1894–96, perishing himself near the Icy Cape.

made his voyages, discovering the Strait which bears his name. Wh. Barentz, the Dutch navigator, made three voyages in 1594'96, perishing himself near the ley Cape.

Next, Henry Hudson appears. Following out his orders from the Musecovy Company, he "steered direct for the North Pole," reaching \$10' 30', to return with a firm belief that a passage could not be found by the west. The next year and the next, he sailed forth, hoping still to find an eastward passage, and discovering instead the New-York Bay. The next year he discovered Hudson's Bay, and wintered on one of its islands. The Spring brought familie and a mutiny, and Hudson perished on his home journey. Hadson's Ray was now accepted as the entrance to the Pacific Ocean, and within the next five years numerons expeditions were made into it. In 1616. Baffin explered the bay called after him, making trustworthy surveys.

Then the Russians undertook to find the wished-for passage, but met only with disappointment. Behring died at sea, and his vessels were wrecked; Shalaroff died of starvation; Andrejeff and Billings contended with the elements in vain. Von Wrangell and Aujou organized sledge expeditions, penetrated to lat. 20' 51' N., and reported an open sea, which put an end to their journey.

Henceforth the North has been explored chiefly by the British and Americans. In 1743 the British Parliament offered a reward of £20,000 to the crew which should accomplish a north-west passage by way of Hudson's Bay. During 1769-72 Mr. Hearne, in three overland journeys, discovered the Coppermine River. In 1773 Capt. Phipps (Lord Mulgrave) started out with instructions to reach the Pole, but did not go so far as Hudson had. Parliament extended their offer so as to include any northern passage, and promised £5,000 to the crew which should penetrate to within 10' of the Pole. In 1789, Mackenzie, by land, discovered the river named after him. In 1818, the expeditions of Capt. Ross and Lieut. Parry, and Capt. Buchan and Sir John Franklin, set sail. The former lentered L

the coast. Every one of these expeditions was unsuccessful.

In 1826, Mr. Scoresby, a private discoverer, tried to reach the Pole on sledges. He and his men endured terrible hardships, became snow blind and had to pursue their journey wholly by night. In five days they made but ten males, the ice moving south as they moved north; to advance 172 miles they traveled 292, and only succeeded in reaching 80° 45°. This was the first attempt to travelover the ice.

In 1829, an expedition fitted out by Sir Feltz Booth was commanded by Capt. Ross. A steamer was used, with which he reached within 200 miles of Franklin's limit. In April, 1831, Capt. Ross, on a sledging expedition, fixed the position of the true magnetic pole at lat, 70° y 17°, long. 90° 46° 45° W. Ross and his crew were compelled to abandon their vessel, and, after incredible hardships, were picked up by a ship, after having been given up for lost for two years. Back's crew left England in 1833, to make an overland search for Ross, but the expedition was without practical results. At the seme time the Hadson Bay Company sent out two men, Dease and Simpson, who descended Mackenzie River, reached Franklin's furthest point, and found an open sea beyond Victoria Land. The American coast along the Polar Sea was now discovered, and the main question was, could ships pass between Boothia and the main land. To settle this the Hudson Bay Company sent out Dr. John Rae in 1866, who in the next year ascertained that Boothia was part of the continent. This destroyed what had been considered the most plausible theory of the North-West Passage. ed the most plausible theory of the North-West Pas-

sent out for him, but without result. In 1839, Rae explored the shores of Wollaston, but found no traces of him. It was now believed in England that Sir John was lee-bound west of Melville Island, and £20,000 was offered to any ship rendefing him assistance. Sir James Ross sailed in May, 1848. Then three more expeditions were fitted out. In 1830, the Lady Franklin sailed, and in fife same year the United States Government seat out the Advance and Resolute, under Lieut, Haven. There were now eleven vessels in the northern waters. Ross reported that the party had been murdered in Wostenholm Sound. Lady Franklin then sent out the Isabel, but it made no discovery. In 1852, Sir Edward Beleher Sent out five vessels. The next year, Dr. Kane sailed under the natronage of Mr. Grinnell of New York, Mr. George Peabody, and other gentlemen of wealth. The details of Dr. Kane's efforts are still fresh in the nemory of all. Unsuccessful in the prime object of the search, be spent two Winters in the North, then left his vessel, and reached the Danish settlements. He was found at Upernavik by an expedition sent out by the United States, and returned home in the Fall of 1855, soon to die from the effects of the sufferings he had passed through. It remained with Sir Francis L. McClintock, however, to solve the problem of Franklin's fact, has been search placed under McClintock's command. Sailing through Barrow's Strait, he passed round North Somerset and Prince of Wales Land, and, finding a frozen barrier, went into Winter quarters at Port Kennedy. From this place numerous sledge fourneys were made, McClintock himself, travelling south, was told of a ship that was sunk off the N. W. shore of King William's Island some years before; that the crew went away to a great river, and that all died of starvation. Continuing his journey, McClintock found a bleached skeleton near Cape Herschel, and near Cape Felix a ruined hut and three tents. A large cairn was found at Point Victory a few days after, and, lying among some stones that hadd

passage, and received from the British Government the promised reward.

Dr. Hayes, Wm. Godfrey, and Capt. Hall are the three latest American adventurers. The last named salled on his former expedition May 29, 1869, returning in August, 1862. His expedition was gotten up solely by his own tireless exertions and the voluntary assistance of his own countrymen. He found many relies of former explorers, and believes that with his already large experience he can gain a more satisfactory reward in his coming efforts.

In the mean time various European vessels have been sent north, but all have failed to reach a high latitude, except the Hansa, one of the ships belonging to the Peterman expedition, which sailed from Bremerinaven, June 15, 1869. Her voyage was full of peril; she sunk in lat, 70 50 N.; her crew took refuge on an ice cake, on which they lived 183 days; then taking to the boats, they reached the island of Idinidlick, and in one year, less two days, from the time of their departure, were in Bremen.

No particulars have been received of the expedition

articulars have been received of the expedition No particulars have been received of the expedition sent by the Russian Geographical Society to the north-bast coast of Siberia. The projected voyage of Capt. Lambert of the French Navy was given up on account of the war, and Capt. Sherrer Osborn, who proposed an expedition, received no encouragement from the British Government. A Swedish expedition, sent out some time since, has not yet returned.

A TOMBS OFFICER IN THE TOMBS. August Alexander, a saloon-keeper at No. 153 Washington-st., was committed to the Tombs, June 5, for being drunk and disorderly. The next day, Jacob King, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, visited Alexander in the prison, and offered to secure his release for \$10. This was given him, and King attempted to induce Justice Hegan to release the prisoner. The magistrate refused to do this unless the fine was paid. King tried to induce Mr. Price, a lawyer, to obtain the prison er's release, and subsequently visited a Democratic politician on the west side of the city, to induce him to see the magistrate, urging that Alexander had a wife and family. He consented, but learning on the way to the family. He consented, but learning on the way to the Tombs that Alexander did not live in his district, refused to interfere in the matter. Ultimately, the barkeeper of Mr. Alexander was compelled to pay \$10 to the Gierk of the Tombs Court to secare his employer's release. On the way out of the prison, Alexander met King, and demanded the return of his money, but was refused. Justice Hogan learned from Alexander the way in which he had been victimized. A warrant was issued for King, and he was committed to the Tombs, yesterday, to await an examination, bail being refused.

The Central Democratic Club, a rival to the Blossom, numbers now about 70 members, and has just THE FASHIONS.

TOILETS AT THE JOCKET CLUB RACES—COSTUMES
FOR THE SEA-SHORE—MARIE ANTOINETTE
STYLES—DRESS MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS -VAILS, HATS AND LACES.

Some of the most exquisite and expensive toilets of the season were prepared for Manhattan's fair-est belies, to be exhibited at the Jockey Club races of the past week. A pen dipped in beams of light could scarcely will to some of the elaborate and beautifully-arrapped toilets that floated before the eye like a brilliant magoria, por can pen descriptions be made very emprehensive, so complicated and varied are the devices of La Mede. The modiste's resources are as inexhaustfble as distracting, and as unfathomable as the Eleusynian fable, or the riddle of the Sphynx. A fashionable costume is a delicious mélange of puffings, cross-cut tuckings, ruches, ruffles, bows and flutings; kilt plaitings, side plaitings, fringes, lace, and flouncings. With the perfect taste characterizing American costumes in these latter days of ours, tint succeeds tint, shade upon shade, beautifully tened down and softened into just such

a charming toilet as graced a lovely lady at the races. A delicate mauve poult de soie skirt was garnished with four ruffles of the same joverlapping; the upper skirt headed by a fluffy ruche of rich purple. A very deep polonaise was a miracle of perfection in contour, and, departing from the usual custom of costumes, was trimmed differently with wide black lace, laid over purple knotted fringe. A small postillion basque was attached to the belt, correspondingly trimmed; a large bow, with ends, and similar bows concealed the folds of the looping. The purple ruching which was placed as the heading of the black lace, was continued from the postillion up the front of the waist, simulating a vest, the front being of the darker shade. The bonnet was of white chip, trimmed with black lace and clusters of vio lets. Another was composed of the real India pongee of the palest écru, worn by a beautiful brunette. A very deep kilt-plaited flounce ornamented the skirt, two bias bands ning the plaits at intervals of two inches apart, headed by a raveled ! ruching as soft and fluffy as floss silk. The overskirt was very bouffant and long, falling in straight fullness at the back, draped at the sides to form the apron front, and fastened with bows and ends of the same material. The open sleeves were puffed to the elbow. The basque was veet-front, cut in deep points, rounded away at the hips, descending at the back into a small postillion. The coquettish white gipsy hat was trimmed with a crépe de chêne scarf of that peculiar shade of golden brown corresponding so admirably with buff, with a cluster of ostrich tips on the side. The parasol was of the same tint and material as the dress.

Yet another far more elaborate costume was of ciel

blue silk. The trained skirt was garnished with crescents of puffed slik at short intervals, edged by white silk ruchings overlaid by black lace. These crescents around the skirt were continued up the front, defined in shape by rows of black narrow lace over the white ruchings. The basque waist was trimmed to match; the flowing sleeve disclosed an under-drapery of wide Valenciennes. A dainty gipsy hat was a mélange of black lace, blue erépe de chêne, and moss roses, pink and white; an exquisite Chantilly shawl, and neck-tie of finest Valenciennes, through which gleamed, like a rosy cloud, a pink crépe de chêne scarf, completed this distingué cos tume. Superb black gros-grains, with black lace over white; charming French organdies of gray and of ashes of roses, trimmed with ruffles edged with Valenclennes; delicate grisaille siiks, upon which black and white lace and feathery ruchings were artistically arranged; elegant costumes of black cashmere; draped overskirts of black velvet or green gros-grain, or shaded brown; white silk serge, elaborate with lace flouncings; coquettish gipsys, perfect jardinières; dainty parasols of every tint and style-altogether combined to make an ensemble not easily forgotten, nor likely to meet again until Autumn brings back the absentees. The seaside and country-house dresses, noticed

once before as placed upon exhibition, are quite a success. These Cretonne costumes, made in Marie Antolnette style, of furniture chintz, large, figured, with pretty grounds of olive green, buff, and gray, sometimes black, are trimmed with black velvet and gulpure lace. The overskirt very much trimmed and extremely bouffant; or they are made with plain skirt and bars of black velvet placed on perpendicularly or diagonally, with short-fronted basque deepening in the back and Louis XIV. sleeves. These Cretonne suits, caprices of fashion, should be very cautiously indulged in-only, indeed, by those "to the manner bern," who can impart to any style of dress and coarsest material an air distingué. A furniture chintz upon some forms would be but a furni ture chintz withal, yet upon others the quaint device would but recall visions of the Court beauties of the loved and lovely Queen beauties of the loved and lovely queen
of France. Marie Antolnette costumes are fast
becoming en regle. A very beautiful ball dress for the
Summer season is a delicate white slik trimmed with
floundings of tulle, overlaid by black thread lace, draped high on the sides with bows of rose-colored ribbon edged with black lace. The little basque trimmed correspondingly, the head-dress was pink feather-tips and small Sage.

Next came the last expedition of Franklin, who, on the put of May, 1815, sailed with the ships Erebus and Terror, the crews numbering 188 men. They were last seen by a whaler on the 6th of the following July, near the center of Baffin's Bay. In 1838 three expeditions were sent out for him, but without result. In 1839, Race explored the shores of Wollaston, but found no traces of him. It was now believed in England that Sir John was drapery of lace and bonquet on the corsage of the same lace, apron-front and very boughand, fastened on each side by clusters of blue corn-flower and white marguerites, a puffed tulle bertile, with a drapery of lace and bonquet on the corsage of the same lace, apron-front and very boughand white marguerites, a puffed tulle bertile, with a drapery of lace and bonquet on the corsage of the same lace, apron-front and very boughand white marguerites, a puffed tulle bertile, with a drapery of lace and bonquet on the corsage of the same lace, apron-front and very boughand. roses. Another was composed of white silk trimmed flowers: a long blue plume for the hair, which must be raised over a cushion in front, intermingled with flowers. Sleeves for evening dresses are very short, little masses of lace and flowers. One more ball dress deserves men tion among the multiplicity preparing at a distinguished Emporium of Fashion, composed of sky-blue silk trimmed with six pinked flounces; the overdress and bretelles are of white mousseline grenadine, edged with wide white Duchesse lace and a charming shell trimming of blue silk. Blue sashes confine the draping at the sides. The décolleté corange, plain and round, is finished off with a platting of the white mousseline and an edging of lace. The bretelles also garnished with lace and ornamented on the shoulders with flat bows of blue ribbon. Clusters of small roses for the hair complete this dainty and becoming costume.

Foulards are in great demand this season. A level costume is designed of gray foulard dotted with violets, finumerable ruffles ornamented the skirt, over which the overskirt was looped high with violet ribbons. Foulards in fawn color and mauve are ruffled and worn with white grenadine or Swiss over-dresses very much ornamented with rosettes, bows and sashes of ribbon. Shaded tollets are attracting great attention. One worn by a distinguished Southern lady, composed of three shades of violet, was a specimen of exquisite taste and artistic beauty. The underskirt of that velvety purple on the pansy's leaf, was trimmed with two flounces of a lighter shade, a full ruching at the heading made of the three shades. The very graceful and distingué potonaise was of a brighter mauve, trimmed with an élaborately-made deep fringe, in which were united all of the tints of the The gipsy bonnet accompanying this costume was of fine Leghorn, trimmed with pullings, and scarf of mauve crêpe de chene; at the left side a cluster of Parma

violets mingled with dark purple ostrich feathers. Square valis of black dotted lace bordered are grace fully thrown over the bonnet, or even the broad-brimmed hat, in true Spanish fashlon. Upon hats which, as the season advances, are fast taking the place of the tiny gipsy bonnet, flowers, feathers, and lace are used in profusion upon the left side of the high crown. White parguerites dotted upon black velvet are exceedingly fashionable; also, pale blush roses and tea-roses nestling in heath or gray mossy foliage. For trimming straw hats of any shape delicate shades of the pale new green, plum, the faint gray of twilight or purpling haze, and the soft purple of the pansy in velvet and gros grain, offer a charming contrast to the pearl-tinted or snowy whiteness of the straw. Bonnets can be and are made by the most fashionable and wealthy of our belies at a really very trifling cost, but others again rather like to confess to having paid \$20 for an untrimmed hat, and \$40 and \$50 for one trimmed with tiny scraps of ribbon and lace and tips of feathers. N'importe, we are in an age of progression. For equestriennes, hats are found in lower crowns and broader brims, of beaver, silk, or brown and black straw. A vail of lace, or scarf of crepe de chéne, with the ends tied negligently and floating back, is preferred to gauze or grenadine. And thus, hats, for the nonee deposed, reign again. One passes a coquettish Leghorn, with its airy lightness and floating feathers, or a piquant turban, blushing with roses, involuntarily looking for dimpled youth; and behold the ghost of one's grandmother! But eternal youth dwells on the

plaza, and Ponce delLeon lived not in vain.
Among the indispensables are marvels of lace, knots, ruffles, embroidery, and braiding, made up into the most coquettish little aprens imaginable, with graceful bretelles and cunning bibs of silk, trimmed with lace and passementerie, in black grenadine, embroidered with all the fanciful designs and gorgeous oriental devices, we find in the jackets and "mantle capes" of that style For simpler aprons nothing can be prettier than those made of Victoria lawn or fine barred muslin, with Hamburg work made into bretelles, which, passing down from the shoulders in a rounded sweep, form pockets. Handsome traveling costumes are made of foulard serge, cameo, and all silks of quiet, neutral tints. Complete overdresses, serving as protection, are made of ecrulinen, also, brown linen, and the Yokohama, an unbleached linen exceedingly in demand. These may be made up in any style to suit the taste of j for the term, to give counsel opper, unity to great a spec-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JONE 20, 1871. convenience of the wearer. Many prefer the regular ele cular cloak, but others object, on the score of having less freedom of action than is afforded by the long, straight sack, or half-fitting casaque, with alceves and pelerine

SINGE LAYUSHOL SANDRIBL ATHYO WHOLAMAN

Never has there been so great a furore for lace, no only for trimming, but in sleeves, collars, drapery for sleeves, and dainty bows for the neck. The undersleeves of lace are offered in the greatest variety, from the sim-ple lace-edged muslin frills, to the beautiful fall of Valenciennes or point. Bosom drapery of fine lace, Valencleunes insertion and edging, and delicate erimped frills of tuile are very becoming, serving admirably in toning down and softening the complexion.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MONMOUTH PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

LONG BRANCH RACES-THE JULY PROGRAMME-

The success of last Summer's races at Long Branch has induced the Race Association, Amos Robins President, to hold two meetings this season, he first beginning July 4, and continuing five successive days; the second beginning August 1, and also lasting five days. For each of these meetings seven stakes have been opened, and the lists of entries already include the names of many horses of the highest class. The course is easy of access from New-York and Philadelphia, the railread between those cities passing close to the gates of the Park, and the trains running at frequent intervals. Since last year no expense has been spared to make the course the best and most complete in the country. The slight ascent at the starting point, which then existed, has been cut away, and the track thoroughly drained, pipes being laid along the side throughout its entire extent. thus rendering it unusually fast and safe for horses when galloping. Over 1,000 maple trees have been planted, and are now in full leaf, afferding plenty of shade to the horses during walking exercise. New and extensive stabling has been erected, the entire fencing repainted white, and the avenue from the gates to the beach—a distance of three miles—graveled and scraped, making it a delightful drive to the Branch.

Branch.

The Stewards of the meetings are Robert F. Stockton.

John Hoey, E. Boudinot Colt (icrnerly the President of
the Paterson Racing Association), and Geu. Van Viset.

William E. Raynor is the Secretary and Clerk of the
Course. The programme of the July meeting is as ows: he first race is the Grand National Steeple Class for a pu

The three trots announced to take place yesterday, at Fleetwood Park, were deferred until to-row, on account of the bad condition of the track ca-

BASE-BALL.

ABRUPT TERMINATION OF A GAME IN TROY. TROY, June 19 .- The game of base-ball today, between the Haymakers and Kekiongas of Fort Wayne, was called in favor of the Haymakers, at the be-ginning of the seventh inning, by Isaac Leroy, umpire (score, 9 to 0), because the Kekiongas refused to sniesti-tate a ball for the one which had been in use, and which had become ripped. The game was well contested.

The Mutuals defeated the Forest City nine of Cleveland, yesterday, on the Union Grounds, by a score of 10 to 6, as follows:

SUTUALS, B. B.P.O. A. CENVELAND, B. In.P.O. A.

Pearce, S. S. 2 1 6 6 J. White, c. 0 0 9 0

Higham 2db. 2 2 1 0

Alliage, c. f. 0 2 0 0

To-day the Cleveland nine play the Stars on

A DEPUTY-SHERIFF ATTACKED. Louis Lenfuscher, a Deputy-Sheriff and Marshal of the First Brigade, arrested Wm. H. and Charles Heffard, yesterday, for interfering with him in the per formance of his duty and threatening his life. The complainant had been directed by Capt. Morris Duckworth of Company I, 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to arrest Private Jesse M. Heffard of his command and convey him to Ludlow-st. jull for non-payment of fines and dues. He was taking the prisoner to jull when he was assaulted by the Heffards, who threatened his life, and while defending himself the prisoner escaped. The ace defending himself the prisoner escaped. The ne-d were held to ball by Justice Hogan in the sum of

HAPS AND MISHAPS.

Frederick Hale, age 16, of Brooklyn, was drowned, Patrick McLaughlin, age 42, of No. 76 Mulberry-st., ras found dead, early yesterday, at No. 120 Worth-st. Mrs. Grace Sadlier, age 86, cut her throat with a seer, yesterlay, at No. 224 West Seventeenth-st., causing a dangerous

John Miller, a German laborer, employed in the Ernest Agnarius, a seaman of the brig Caprera, fell om the maintop to the deck, while the vessel was proceeding down the ty, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Julius F. Meyer, age 38, quarreled last evening John Burke of No. 12 Leonard-st. fell in a fit yesdown the stone steps at No. 32 Church-st. on the head. Taken to the Park Hospital. Edward Richter, Ferdinand Sherner, and William levern, composing the firm of Richter & Co., were held in \$500 hall, esterday, for carrying on the liquor business improperly at No. 3 Wiloughby-#t, Brooklyn.

The three-story brick tenement at Fifty-ninth-st and Avenue Δ was seriously damaged last evening by fire, caused by some oya lighting shavings in the cellar. The building, owned by Michaelronin, is damaged \$3,000. Insured. An investigation relative to the murder of John

Gass, who died from the effects of a blow from a eart rung. April 25, Pirst and Fouth Second-sts. Brooklyn, E. D., was becaus yesterday. Jan Walsh, a newsboy, Leadfied that a tail man struck the blow and th secapou.

Theodore Deitz, a German carpenter, residing at One-bundred-and-twenty-fifthet, and Third ave. fell, yesterday, from the fourth story of the new building in Fifty-sixthet, near Statkave, and was fattly injured... Wm, Hadsman, age 13, fell from a second story window of the Medison Park House, where he was employed as bell-boy and received a facture of the skall.

and received a fracture of the area;
Julius Brach, age 21, died vesterday in Bellevue
Hospital, tron injuries received by falling from the front platform of a
Third-ave, car, May 26. He resided at No. 2 Livingston-place... Thomas
Gimere, age 37, died in the same hospital from injuries received on
Wethesday last, by falling backward from the rail of the steamship City
of Antwerp, lying at Fire No. 46, North librer.

of Antwerp, Iring at Pier No. 46, North River.

Commissioner Bosworth listened yesterday to 42 complaints against policemen. Patrolman Edward Maloney of the Fourth Precinct was charged with striking Patrolman Michael Roughan with his 5st and drawing, a pistel on him. Referred. Patrolman Henry Ford of the Twenty-uninth Precinct, charged with striking a prisoner, admitted the accusation, but pheaded that the prisoner was a despirate character who had escaped from him. Judge Bosworth said there was no excuse for the assault. Later in the day the Board met and dismissed John H. Stenecke of the Twenty-third Previncel, for intoxication John Quickey of the Twenty-servath, for intoxication and assault on Bosora Quick of No. 74. Bosserchest, and Cheveland A. Conner of the Twenty-eighth, for neglecting to patrol his post.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder.

eighth, for neglecting to patrol his poet.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterdar, John Leonard, for stealing, \$120 from Martin Andrews, in a liquor store on Tenth-ave, Oct. 8, 1870, was sout to Flate Prison for three years and dr menths... William Hill, stealing a horse and tagon from E. Fithool, May 17, three year and six months at hard labor... Mary O'Nell, stealing a slicer watch from Daviel Agency six months... Earnes Gopries, larrenty from the prison, four years at hard labor... Lirie Saunders, shoplining, see years... Edward Briscol and John Clark, burglary, three years and it months each. Jores directly downer, six months... The case of Frederick craby, charged with keeping a public lattery, which was dismissed lat. Thursdor as the graund of variance between the indictment and the price, we adjourned

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

Bar. Wind. Hos. Ther. Bar. Wind. 20.97 N. June 19.—4 750 29.97 E.S.W 29.97 N.R.W. 9 699 29.97 S. E. 29.98 R. 11 620 22.95 S.

12 73 2.9 % N. W. 1 69 22.96 8.

REMARNS.—June 19, 1870—Thermometer 4, 7 a. m., 76°;
3 p. m., 88°; 11 p. m., 73°.

Appended is an abstract of the Central Pack Meteorological Department Report for the week endley June 17:

ARROWSEM. Inches, Tenna Times Transmoments of the Central Pack Meteorological Department Report for the week endley June 17:

ARROWSEM. Inches, Tenna Times Transmom at 5 p. m., June 2, ...65. 5 Mishman at midday, June 12, 120 516 Markoum at 5 a. m., June 2, ...65. 5 Mishman at midday, June 12, 120 516 Minkoum at 5 a. m., June 2, ...65. 6 Mishman at midday, June 12, 120 516 Minkoum at 5 a. m., June 2, ...65. 6 Mishman at 5 a. m., June 2, ...65. 6 Mishman at midday, June 12, 120 516 Minkoum at 5 a. m., June 2, ...65. 6 Mishman at 5 a. m., June 2, ...65. 6 Mishma

Everett Uouse—Miss Nilsson, Col. Snow of Eurland, Capt. Temple, U. S. N., and Judge James H. Bell of Texas. — Fifth Avenue Hotel—Joseph Jefferson, the comedian; Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Gen. A. Buford of Kentneky, J. H. Bansey of Albany. Rosa Campboll of Baltimere, and C. S. Bushnell of New-Haven. — Westminster Hotel—Commander Henry Wilson, U. S. N. — Glisey House—Ex-Mayor Berret of Washington. — St. James Hotel—Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A. — Grand Central Hotel—Nation Adams of Memphis. — Brevoort House—Ex-Gov. Lawrence of Rhode Island and Gen. S. E. Marvin of Albany. — Astor Have.—E. B. Morgan of Astora, N. Y. — St. Nicholas Hotel—The Hon, H. A. Thiden of New-Lebanou, the Hon, A. D. Barber of Utlea, T. W. Park of Vermont, W. O. Winston of Albana, and Dr. J. S. Delevan of Albany.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Music in Tompkins-square at 6 p. m. A skull carved in ivery by a Roman monk A. D. 1506, is attracting attention in a Broadway window. The sale of the old police boat Metropolitan was postponed, no satisfactory bid having been received.

At 8:42 p. m., yesterday, a brilliant yellow meteor shot north-east, 25 degrees from a point 12 degrees north of Alpaa, in the constellation of the Lyre. Capt. Allaire, with a squad of Fourth Preeinet police, made a descent last night upon the Chatns, Nos. 53, 65, 61 and 63, and arrested the progrietors, Augustus Eergeman, Affred Ken Bennett, logether with nine female inmate

The 9th Regiment returned to this city resterday from its pleasure-trip to Boston. The steam restcrary from its pleasant representation of the Sound, Newport being delayed by the roughness of the Sound, the Regiment did not land until 11 a.m., and then marched immediately up Broadway to headquarters and dispersed.

Coroner Young took, yesterday, the antemortem deposition of Anton Sailer, who was stabbed four times in the abdomen on Sunday night by Philip Schooffer, a fellow-tenant, at No. 31 Allenest. The state ment fully corroborates the account given in Tim Frincens. The wounded man is in a critical condition Schooffer was committed to the Tombs. He still makes

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D., the etiring Secretary of the American and Foreign Chris tian Union, has accepted a call from the First Presby

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Chapel of Our Lady of Victory, at Throop-ave, and McDougal-st., will be laid on Sunday, July 2. The building will be 100 feet leng, 44 feet wide, and 20 feet high, orack and Connecticut blue-stone, with white granite trimmings, and will cost \$25,000.

Mayor Kalbfleisch vetoed, yesterday, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the pur chase of blanks for the office of the Registrar of Arrenz of Taxes at a cost of \$100 for each installment, on the ground that it was in violation of the charter, which for high she procuring of materials to an amount exceeding \$100 unless by contract with the lowest bidder after a

A motion was made, yesterday, by Myron uslow, attorney for the Anti-Income Tax Association before Judge Gilbert, at Special Term of the Sanran Court, for an injunction to restrain James Precland, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, inconcetter of internal revenue for the First District, we from collecting the Income tax; and an order was granted requiring the Collector to show cause why permanent injunction should not be granted against atm. A studied identification will soon be applied for he fore our of the Judges of the Supreme Court in take LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY .- The inquest on the body of the man who was found murdered near Woodside-ave ended last evening, with a verdict that he came to his death by a wound inflicted by a pistol in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Mismola.—The Grand Jury of Queens County found a true oil of indictment, yesterday, against the register collins and Edwards for entering the county and or gaging in a prize fight.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WHITE PLAINS .- The June Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday, before the Hon. A. B. Tappen, Presiding Jusrice. Judge Trippen, in his charge, referred to the over-crowded condition of the jall, and recommended that workshops be built in connection with it.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—The German Macnarcher, with a number of recisits from adjacent villages, held their

number of societies from adjacent village annual pic-nic in Luther's Wood, yesterday. NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY .- A westward-bound freight

train on the Eric Railway ran off the track last evening, short distance east of Bergen Tunnel ... Joseph Rom nells, an employé of the Jersey City Ferry Company was robbed, yesterday, of \$550 in Montgomery-st ... Im provements are making in North First-st....John Dilllott was sentenced yesterday to two months in the County Jail for perjury ... John Brannon was convicted of big Jail for perjury. John Brannon was convicted of Mg-amy. John Armitage was run down and injured by a drove of cattle vesterday. About 1,800 emigrants weak west over the Erie Railway last week. During the storm, on Sunday, a portion of track was washed away in Grove-st, and a horse-car loaded with passengers was overturned. Edward Noian charged with assault and battery and attempt to commit rape upon Mary A. Smila was arrested last night. Michael Norton was severely injured last night by falling 50 feet from the rocks near he New-Jersey Railroad. NEWARK,-Mrs, Henry Rhollfs was fatally burned last

Newark.—Mrs. Henry Rhollfs was fatally burned last evening, by a kerosone explosion. Her husband was also burned. ... Catharine Wympies, a servant girl, was sentenced to State Prison for two years yesterday, for robbing her employer, Caleb Nagle of No. 59 Warren-st., of 825... The amall-pox is rapidly abating... The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department discussed last night the practicability of creeding a firemen's nonument... The Sunday-school teachers were addressed last evening in Trinity Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith of Brooklyn.

—Bernard McCormick's store, No. 220 Marketst, has been robbed of goods worth \$50... John Yetonaa, employed in Mecker & Hedden's factory, fell from as in open platform, yesterday, and was badly injured. .. The Sixth Ward Public School was burned late Sunday right. Loss \$6,000; insured. A barn at Bank and Wickliffs sts. belonging to Mrs. Brientnall, was also burned. Loss \$2,000. Both fires were the work of incendaries. The Mayor has offered rewards of \$250 each for the arrest of the criminais. .. Luther Martin, who stole a horas and buggy from Merritt & Vanderpool's livery stable, has been arrested at Mount Vernon, N. Y. .. The Park Presebyterian Church decided last night to sell their present editice.

—Princeton.—President Grant has promised to be pre-

PRINCETON.-President Grant has prosent at the commencement exercises next week: Secre-tary Belknap will deliver the oration, and Gen. Frank Blair and others will attend.

CHATHAM.—Michael Sandford, proprietor of the Waver-ly House, has been arrested for seiling liquor contrary to the recent decision at the polls.

BELLEVILE.—Capt. Hervey shipped two Chimmes resterday, to their agent in California, because they re-fused to stop gambling.

PATERSON.—Over 1,000 tuns of freight were received from Jersey City via the Eric Railway inst week.

ORANGE.—Peter Norris, a veteran of the war of 1812 died yesterday.

IRVINGTON.—The Methodist Society will build a parso-age to cost \$4,000.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Third-ave. Railroad Relief Associat on held their annual pic-nic at Jones's Wood, yesteres.

The Society numbers 156 members. The annual examination of St. Gabrie's

Grammar School began last evening, and will containe this, to-morrow, and Friday evenings. The Rev. W. M. Taylor of Liverpool, Ing., ow occupying the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brook rn, will deliver an address in Association Hall this

The Annual Meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the University of the City of New-Yos will be held in the Council Room of the University or June

The Fest procession on June 28 will be re viewed by the Mayor at Union-square, and not 45 the City Hall. The only Anglo-American vocal organisation which will participate is the Choral Union of Washington

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Association of Sunday-school Teachers was held in the Fourth-we. Presbyterian Church, at Fourth-fe, and Twenty-second-st., E. C. Wilder in the chair. Mis Endly A. Rice illustrated her mode of teaching with sclass of about a dozen small scholars.

The Methodist Preachers' Associatio con-The Methodist Preachers' Associatios con-tinued, yesterday, the discussion as to the reflive au-thority of the Bishops and the Annual Conference. The Rev. Dr. Kellett, the principal speaker, heldhat the Bishops are clearly and distinctly administrates of the law, judicial officers set over the Conference the Gen-eral Conference which makes the law; that he Bishop has authority to decide all points of law at the Annual Conference, just as the judge explains the 4w for the jury; and that if the Ameual Conference wants appeal from his Accision they may too back to the Correllance.

So Mrs. Guelph wants to marry one of her lenghters to Pred. Grant. Let herydo it if see dures. Why, such—but we havn't time to discuss this matriage, as Knox, the Batter, at No. 212 Broadway, informs us by note that he has just got out an exquisite form-mer Hat—the most tasteful, elegant and nobby affair of the season, and P. S .- They are just the thing.

A LADY who was 26, was taken for 18 after a few works' use of Hanan's Mannotta Bath upon her face, resk, and hands. It is perfectly harmless; obliterates course pimples, ten, the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

[Announcements.]

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